

engaging duties, he found time only at nights to write books and articles. Considering many short comings and indecisiveness of anatomical knowledge as found in Ayurvedic classics, he wished to make it all comprising and up-to-date. As a result he wrote '*Pratyaksha Shareeram*' incorporating, the new practical knowledge of the human body into the ancient knowledge of Ayurveda (1911). This book in lucid sanskrit, no doubt became his *magnum opus* but ran into stiff opposition by orthodox Ayurvedists all over India. Many become his critics and cast doubts on his knowledge and usage of technical terminology of both Ayurveda and Allopathy. Gananath Sen however, won over them by producing two supplementary volumes. i.e. *Pratyaksha Shareera Parishista* and *Samjna Panchaka Vimarsha*. These two asserted the soundness of knowledge and authority. Similar was the case with his other book '*Siddantha Nidana*' incorporating many new diseases. All these books have, of late, been accepted as text books best suited for the present day. Gananath Sen remained at the pinnacle of glory for a long time and has left his memory ever-green by his books.

N.L. Bhattacharya : born in 1883 at Mysore District he passed the vidwat examinations in Sanskrit and Ayurveda from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore. In 1928 he became professor of Dravyaguna vigyana at the Govt. Ayurveda College, Mysore and spent all his time in the study and teaching of Ayurveda. His knowledge of identification of herbs and drugs being profound he was considered as an authority on that subject. After his retirement he

took up to writing and translated both Charaka and Sushruta samhitas into Kannada.¹ After a full life devoted entirely to Ayurveda Acharyaji breathed his last in 1961 keeping the vaidyas of Karnataka in a debt of gratitude.

Adya Ananthacharya : was born in 1883 in Bijapur Dist. of Mysore state. He obtained proficiency in many branches of Sanskrit including Ayurveda. He was one of the founders of the Nikhila Karnataka Ayurveda Mandala and was elected as its president. He started publishing the 'Dhanwantari' a monthly in Kannada in 1838. All his spare time was devoted to writing as a result of which he brought out Kannada translations of Asthanga Hridaya, Charaka samhita, and many more independent books. He founded the the Ayurveda College at Bijapur in 1954 and also the Nutan Ayurveda pharmacy. an active social worker he has organised many rural medical aid schemes. In recognition of his scholarship and service to Ayurveda, Govt of Mysore honoured him with a state award in 1968.

Ramdayalu Joshi (1897-1964) : was the founder of the Vaidyanath Ayurveda Bhavan-the biggest Ayurvedic Pharmaceuticals of India today. Learnt Ayurveda from his father but could not settle down to its practice because his patriotism dragged him to Independence struggle. He earned great name as an able leader and social worker. He got his brother Ramnarayana sharma educated in Ayurveda and set

¹ Agadatantra, Prasootitantra streeroga and balaroga are his other books.

up the Vaidyanath Ayurveda Bhavan in Devaghar in Bihar. During the great earth quake of Bihar in 1934, he spent large sums of money for relief work and distributed medicines free of cost. The pharmacy progressed year by year and branch factories are now running in big scale in all big cities in North India. He donated large sums of money for the progress of Ayurveda, to establish Hospitals, Colleges, Research Institutes and help authors. He started publication of Ayurvedic books and a monthly magazine. 'Sachitra Ayurveda' in 1948. He held high positions such as President, chamber of commerce, Ayurveda and Unani Board, Bihar; Municipal Corporation etc. With more than thirty years of good service to Ayurveda, he breathed his last in 1964. His yeomen service to Ayurveda in the country is being pursued by his equally illustrious brother Ramnarayan Sharma.

C. G. Kashikar (1910) is a reputed oriental scholar hailing from Satara. Obtainning M.A., D. Litt. from the University of Poona he has dedicated himself for the study and furtherance of ancient wisdom. As a teacher to the post graduate students in Sanskrit and Vedas, he has made a name; as a research scholar he has edited many books of which Rik Samhita with Sayana's commentary deserves special mention. He is intimately connected with the Tilak Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Poona as professor of Sanskrit, Darshanas and History of Ayurveda. With his good knowledge of German he has translated Julius Jolly's best known work 'Indian Medicine' into English along with a

scholarly appendix giving an exhaustive bibliography of Ayurveda (1951). His other major contribution is '*Ayurvedeya Padartha Vigyana*' in Sanskrit and English.¹ This has gained popularity as an ideal text-book on the subject. His many scholarly articles on various topics of Indology and Ayurveda have been serving their purpose in a great measure.

Maj. B. D. Basu : A botanist of repute, served as the Head of the Indigenous Drugs Department of U. P., for over 25 years since 1908. He devoted all his time to the study of Indian medicinal plants. He collected a large number of them and arranged exhibitions year after year at various places. Feeling the dire necessity of a book on indigenous plants, he codified all his knowledge in his first book '*Indian Medicinal Plants*' which he published in 1918. In this task, he later received the guidance and help from his senior contemporary, Col. K. R. Kirtikar, another famous biologist who had a very large collection of plants with pictures and literature on them. With this additional information, a second edition of this useful book was brought out in 1936 by his son L. M. Basu with the co-operation of eminent scholars E. Blatter, J.F. Caius and K. S. Mhaskar who revised enlarged and almost rewrote the original. This edition, now current, runs into over 2700 pages in four volumes covering 1033 plants, each with a photograph separately printed.

The plants have been arranged family-wise giving details of morphology, pharmacognosy, synonyms in

¹ Published by Board of Research in Ayurveda, Maharashtra-1953.

sanskrit and other chief Indian languages, important uses in Ayurveda, Unani and Allopathy. The book has remained a well documented and authentic work on the subject, indispensable to all scholars of botony and Ayurveda.

Y. Lakshminarasimha Sastry : was born in 1884 in a vaidya family of Bangalore District. He graduated from the Government Ayurvedic College, Mysore in 1909 and obtaining a state scholarship proceeded to Calcutta for higher studies in Ayurveda under the tutilage of Jogendranath Sen, Gananath Sen and Nalinikantha Sankhyathirtha. On his return, he was appointed as the first Ayurvedic physician of Municipal Hospital Davanagere, where he proved to be very popular. He was again granted a state scholarship to study modern medicine. In 1927 he was appointed as the Principal of the Government Ayurvedic College, Mysore. At that time this institution had no spacious building of its own. Within two years he got up a spacious modern building in the centre of the city with generous contributions from munificent persons like Vaidyaratna Gundlupandit Lakshmanacharya, and others. He reorganised the courses of study by providing the Institution, with a well equipped hospital, pharmacy, herbarium etc.

In 1930 he organised the celebrations of the All India Ayurvedic Conference session in Mysore which won him recognition all over India. He represented Mysore state in all its future annual sessions for quite a number of years. He founded GAUCG Association, Nikhila karnataka Ayurveda Mandal and the Mysore

Vaidya Sangha. After his retirement from service he started a pharmacy under the auspices of the Nikhila Karnataka Ayurveda Mandal in 1942 and within a few years placed it on its own footing. It is continuing as one of the leading pharmacies in Karnataka. In 1958, he established an Ayurvedic College at Mysore as a part of the pharmacy.

Recognising his services to the cause of Ayurveda, the Government of Mysore has been nominating him for every committee it sets up for the improvement of Indian medicine such as the State Council of Indian Medicine and Board of Registration.

Col. Sir Ramanath Chopra : An eminent pharmacologist and an authority on tropical diseases, R. N. Chopra, started his career as professor of pharmacology, in the School of Tropical Medicine and Medical College, Calcutta. Here, he undertook many research projects and achieved great fame, both as a physician and as a pharmacologist. He devoted special attention as to how best the indigenous drugs could be used as substitutes to those in the British Pharmacopoea. To achieve this, he did pharmacological and chemical analysis of a large number of Indian drugs which could serve as substitutes. The result of this scientific study appeared in the form of a book '*Indigenous Drugs of India*' in 1931. Knowing his great interest in Ayurveda, Govt. of India appointed him as officer in charge of two committees, one on Indigenous Drugs Addiction Inquiry. This gave him ample opportunities to come in contact with the

problems facing the study and practice of Ayurveda in the country.

After his long service at Calcutta, he moved on Jammu as Director of the Drugs Research Laboratory where he continued his researches on Indian drugs further. Recognising his vast experience and understanding of the problems of Indian medicine; Govt. of India appointed, a committee in 1946, under his chairmanship to go into the question of reorganisation of study and practice of Indigenous systems of medicine. The committee toured the whole of India contacted all leading physicians and institutions and submitted an excellent report of its findings with its recommendations to the Govt., in 1948. The Committee was firmly of the opinion that a judicious integration of modern medicine and ancient Indian medicine supplementing each other is the only way to produce a medical man suitable to serve in present day India.

Col. Chopra has, by his hard work, brought out the scientific insight of Ayurveda to the medical profession and ably demonstrated that ancient pharmacological knowledge and the immense medicinal wealth of India can be profitably utilised without much burden on the exchequer. He, thus laid the foundation for research in Indigenous drugs of India. Apart from this, Chopra has written many books of which '*Hand book of Tropical Therapeutics*' has been acclaimed as the most authoritative work on the subject. Chopra's contribution to Indian systems of medicine is most significant and deserves follow up by every physician of this country.

K. M. Nadkarni : of Bombay was another scholar greatly interested in the study of Indigenous drugs. He collected a good lot of information about identification, properties and uses of almost all the drugs used in Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and even Allopathy. With this vast material, he compiled his first book '*The Indian Plants and Drugs*' in 1908. Not content with this, he worked on a second enlarged edition and published it in 1927 under the name '*Indian Materia Medica*'. It quickly caught the attention of both Ayurvedists and medical educationists with the result that some of the Indian Universities prescribed this as a co-text along with the British pharmacopoea, to the M D. course in pharmacology and Botany. Recently a revised and much enlarged third edition of the book has been brought out in 1954 by his son A. K. Nadkarni with the joint co-operation of M/s Dhoota papeswar prakashan and Popular Book Depot of Bombay.

In this book, the drugs of vegetable, mineral and animal kingdoms have all been arranged in alphabetical order with synonyms in sanskrit and other popular Indian languages. Chief properties according to Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Naturopathy and home remedies are given in detail along with methods of preparation of recipes, dosage and many more useful informations. It has also extensive indices and appendices for ready reference. It is fondly referred to as a valuable guide by Ayurvedists and botanists

Shaligramji Shastry : (1885-1940) hailed from Bareilly. After his education in all branches of

Sanskrit literature, he joined K. J. Haridas Bhatta-Charya for the study of Ayurveda. He started his career as professor at Dayananda Ayurveda College, Lahore and later of Gurukula and Rushikula Kangris at Haridwar. He earned great fame as an efficient physician and an erudite Sanskrit scholar. In his later life he set up his own practice at Barielly and also wrote books during his leisure. Apart from many scholarly treatises on Sanskrit literature, his books on Ayurveda *Tridhatuvada (in vedas)*, *Ayurvedeya Chikitsa Paddhathi* and Hindi commentary on *Rasayoga Sagara*, *Shaligrma Nighantu* deserve special mention.

Capt. G. Srinivasa Murthy : Was born in 1887 at Gorur in Mysore State. He passed the B. A. degree examination from Central College, Bangalore and secured a state scholarship to study medicine at the Madras Medical College. He got his M.B.C.M. degree from that institution and also B. L. degree from Govt. Law College during the same period. He was recruited to Madras Medical Service and served as Lecturer at Medical College of Tanjore and Madras. Concurrently he was looking after the duties of the surgeon of Rayapuram Hospital. Meanwhile with the out break of the first World War, in 1917, he was ordained for Army medical Service and was given the rank of Captain.

After his return from military service he was appointed as one of the surgeons of the senior cadre. Madras Government had then appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Mohammed Oosman

to advise on the improvement of Indigenous systems of medicine and Srinivasa Murthy was made its secretary. This new job gave him the opportunity to study Ayurveda. He quickly acquired great knowledge in it. The report he submitted to this committee and the details of work to be undertaken as envisaged in the report of the committee, won for him, the foremost position in the field of Ayurveda. On the advise of this committee, the Government of Madras established the School of Indian Medicine providing a comparative study of both Indian and western medicines and appointed Srinivasa Murthy as its first Principal. He worked with zeal to make the Institution a pioneering one of Integrated medicine. Apart from these official duties, he devoted sometime for social activities also. He was one of the founders of 'The society for medical inspection of school children' and 'Society for prevention of communicable diseases'. He became a permanent organising member of the Theosophical Society of Adyar and helped it to establish a vast library. In appreciation of his services rendered both at the military and civil services of the Government and the other social services and to the public, the British Government awarded him the coveted title of 'Vaidyarathna' in 1932.

After his retirement from Govt., service, he was selected as President of the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Madras, President of the All India Ayurveda Sammelana, and advisory member of Boards of Indian Medicine of many states. He gave

evidence before the Chopra Committee and presented a scholarly memorandam to it, which is of late published as a separate book—*The Science and art of Indian Medicine*. He founded Indian Medical practitioner's Co-operative Pharmacy, for the manufacture of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha medicines and it is flourishing well since then. As a one man committee he gave a scheme in to Mysore Govt. in 1952 for the establishment of a faculty of Ayurveda in the Mysore University. These and many more were his valuable services to the development of Indegenous systems of medicine in modern India. His demise in 1962 was a great loss to the intellectual world, specially so to the field of Ayurveda.

M. Doreswamy Iyengar : was born in 1883 at North Arcot distriet of Madras Presidency. Proficient in ancient learning he was appointed as a Pandit at the Govt. Oriental manuscripts Library, Madras, in which capacity he translated some sanskrit works into Tamil. In 1902 he joined the Madras Ayurveda College of D. Gopalacharlu for the study of Ayurveda and then on he went to Calcutta in 1907 to study further under Dwarakanathsen. On return he was appointed as professor of Madras Ayurveda College and physician of Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Trust Hospital. He translated many Ayurvedic works into Tamil and started the first Ayurvedic monthly magazine in Tamil. In 1935 he recived the title of 'Vaidyaratna' from British Govt. in recognition of his services to the progress of Ayurveda.

Satyanarayana Shastry : son of Balabhadra Pandey was born in 1886 at Banaras. After his early educa-

tion in many branches of sanskrit he joined the famous Ayurvedic scholar Dharmadas kaviraja who was the principal of Ayurveda College of Banaras Hindu University. Obtaining proficiency in Ayurveda Satyanarayana Shastri joined the Ayurveda college as the professor of Kayachikitsa and very soon earned a name as an authority on Charaka Samhita and an efficient physician. After over thirty years of academic work he retired and was soon honoured by President Rajendraprasad who appointed him as an honorary Ayurvedic physician to the President of India. In 1964 he was awarded the title of Padmasri.

B.V. Pandit : the founder of the famous Sadvaidya-sala Ltd. Nanjangud was born in 1887. He passed out of the Mysore Ayurvedic College in 1913 and served with an eminent physician at Mysore as an apprentice. He started his own pharmacy in 1915 at Nanjangud and gradually built it with modern equipments to the present big establishment. The medicines prepared here became very popular throughout the country. The tooth powder which is the speciality of this firm has almost competed with the deity of the town in making Nanjangud famous. New sections like cosmetics, perfumery have also been added recently to this factory.

The learned pandit has been evincing great interest for the betterment of Ayurveda in Mysore. He has made generous donations to many hospitals, temples and schools including a donation to construct the children's ward at the Government College of Indian

Medicine Hospital at Mysore. Recently he has established an Ayurvedic hospital at Nanjangud where panchakarma treatment is being conducted successfully. He has also served on all the committees and councils of Indian Medicine of the state for a long time.

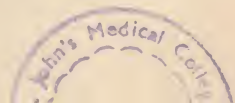
Pandit Taravath : was born in 1891 in South Kanara District and migrated to Hyderabad in early life. From his younger days he was crazy of learning medicine and spiritual sciences and so followed fakirs and sadhus for many years. He later joined the medical college at Hyderabad but discontinued his studies in the middle being drawn into the national independence movement. After a long period of political life he took up to the study of Ayurveda and soon mastered it. His scholarship covered a wide range of subjects from theology to dramatics. In 1932, he established the Prema Medical School at Tungabhadra and trained scores of students. He had attained mastery in Rasashastra, Mantrasastra and Visha chikitsa. He was a very successful physician of his day and had a number of foreigners among his patients. In 1937 he was elected as the president of All India Ayurveda Conference and then onwards of many other organisations. He wrote books on many subjects of which those on Rasashastra and Chikitsa are of great utility to the physicians of Karnataka.

Pratapa Simha : was born in 1892 at Udaipur. After his high school education he joined the Madras Ayurveda College and became the disciple of D. Gopalacharlu. Passing out from that Institution he

went to Calcutta and joined Gananathsen as his disciple. He was appointed as Principal of Ayurveda Vidyalaya founded by Babu Kalikambliwala in 1914 and in 1920 moved on to Philibhit as principal of Lalit hari Ayurveda College. In 1925 he was taken to Banaras by Malaviyaji to be appointed as superintendent of Ayurveda pharmacy and professor of Rasashastra. During his leisure he took up to writing and published many books of which *Ayurvedeeya Khanija Vigyana* is important. He was associated with All India Ayurveda Sammelana since long and edited its Silver Jubilee souvineer in 1936 containing biographies of all emminent Ayurvedists of the country. He was appointed as Adviser to Govt. of India on Ayurveda (1954) which post he held for about 4 years. By his recent death Ayurveda lost one of its scholars.

Hariprapannaji : was a great scholar in all branches of ancient learning. He earned a name as an efficient Ayurvedic physician of Bomay city. He took a little time out of his busy practice to write '*Rasayogasagara*' an encyclopaedia of iatro-chemical recipes in two volumes. He wrote a lengthy erudite introduction tracing the history of Ayurveda with special reference to its place in Vedic literature and propogation to other nations as well. This has greatly enhanced the prestige of both the book and its author. His other scholarly treatise is entitled '*Klomayathatathya*' written it Sanskrit.

Hemaraja sharma : was another great oriental scholar of India who became the Rajaguru to the



king of Nepal. He was incharge of the palace library which had a large number of valuable manuscripts. With a burning zeal to publish them he founded the 'Nepal Oriental Series' under the royal patronage and published many books of them. The '*Kashyapa Samhita-Vridha Jeevakeeya Tantra*' is of special interest to Ayurvedists. Its mutilated incomplete manuscript was printed with great care. The value of the book has been greatly enhanced by his scholarly introduction in sanskrit dealing with history of Ayurveda touching on its antiquity, nativity, propagation and influence on western medicines etc. He was honoured with the title of Nepal tara-star of Nepal—the highest national award of that country in recognition of his valuable services.

Bhudeva Mukherji : a Bengali scholar who was the principal of the Vangiya Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya. Calcutta. He is the author of *Rasajalanidhi* in five volumes written in English dealing with every aspect of Rasashastra and published it between 1926 to 1938.

Nagindas Chaganlal Shah was the founder of Oonjha Ayurveda Pharmacy in Gujarat. He was a specialist in Rasashastra and an efficient physician. He did a useful service to Ayurveda in compiling and publishing an encyclopedia of Ayurvedic recipes—both herbal and mineral—in five volumes entitled '*Bharatha Bhaisajya Ratnakara*' (1924-1937). This is still the only work of its kind for ready reference and hence its importance.

Pranajivan Manickchand Mehta was born in 1859 in in Gujarat. After his early education, he moved on

to Bombay and obtained M.D and M.S. degrees in western medicine from Bombay University. He served for a long time in the Bombay Medical Service and made a name as an efficient physician and surgeon. Then he became the chief medical officer of the erstwhile Nawanagar State and personal physician to the Jamsaheb. He organised the medical and health set up of that state and established a major hospital at Jamnagar. He was chiefly responsible for the establishment of a solarium at Jamnagar, where treatment by sunlight was systematically provided. It was the first of its kind, then, for the whole of India.

He had great appreciation for the Ayurvedic system of medicine. His intimate contact with the Jamsaheb spurred him to act towards its progress. He established the Gulab Kunverba Ayurvedic Society under the patronage of the maharani of the state. As the secretary of this society, Mehta worked hard to establish 'Dhanwantari Nagar' a university campus with an Ayurvedic college, and all its accessories well equipped. Within two years, a magnificent building with a spacious auditorium and laboratories, was constructed and was named as Dhanwantari Mandir. With this beautiful edifice in the centre, two buildings one for hostel and another to house a museum and printing press were also completed in the next year and half. In 1944 the Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya began to function with Mehta as its founder-principal and impart training to the students.

Mehta did not rest himself contented by this alone. He gave his attention to other problems as

well. He collected a good number of scholars around him to translate classical texts of Ayurveda into modern languages and English, so that it may be within the scope of the vast number of scholars who are not conversant with Sanskrit and to provide the Ayurvedic students with the required text books.

Even ignoring his advanced age Mehta began to learn sanskrit and study for himself, the original classics of Ayurveda. By the ardent hard work of himself and other scholars around him, Mehta was able to publish an authenticated translation of Charaka Samhita with exhaustive introductory notes and appendices, through this Ayurvedic Society (1949). The entire set comprises of 6 volumes the first containing historical and philosophical resume of the book, its author and its time; the second, third and fourth containing translation of the sanskrit verses in English, Hindi and Gujarathi; the fifth being only the English version and the sixth containing various indices and even illustrations. The Gulab Kunverba Ayurvedic Society and its scholars headed by Mehta have laid the entire Ayurvedic world in debt of gratitude by publishing this *Magnum Opus*.

In 1950, the Government of India established a Central Institute of Research in Indigenous systems of Medicine at Jamnagar considering the availability of rich facilities and the services of Mehta was given to it to serve as its first Director. Though old in age, he was young in spirit and enthusiasm. He organised this premier centre for research in clinical

pharmacological, pharmacognosical aspects of Ayurveda and gave it a good start and leadership for a period of seven years. In 1955, Government of India established a Post-graduate training centre also at Jamnagar and Mehta played a considerable role in its academic set up. Fond of students, he devoted his leisure hours to bring home to them the potentiality of Ayurveda for excellent research.

Mehta retired from active work at the age of 68 but continued to study Ayurveda and gave lectures to students and practitioners of modern medicine wherever he went. He was never tired of driving into the minds of the western trained doctors, the glorious heritage of the principles of health and treatment enunciated in Ayurveda. He has been contributing many thought provoking articles to scientific and other journals in India and abroad. He has also written highly intellectual introductions to a good number of books of other scholars. He has advised the Central and the State Governments on problems concerning Ayurveda.

Now in his eighties, Mehta has remained one of the brightest luminaries in the firmament of Ayurveda of our times.

Babu Ranjit Simha and Babu Daljit Simha are known to us as the authors of '*Ayurvediya Vishwakosha*' and encyclopaedia of Ayurveda, Unani and even Allopathy in Hindi. Its first volume was published in 1934 and succeeding volumes in course of time.

Bhaskara Govinda Ghanekar hails from Satara district of Maharashtra. He joined the Banaras Hindu

University Ayurveda College as professor of surgery and earned a name as a scholar. He devoted all his time for writing and teaching. His translation of Sushruta samhita especially of shareera sthana is considered an erudite one, wherein he has substantiated the pride of place of Sushruta in anatomical knowledge.

B.V. Gokhale was born at Kolhapur in 1903. After his secondary education he joined the University College, Bombay in 1921 but soon left it to join the Non-co-operation movement. In 1924 he joined the Tilak Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Poona and passed out in 1928. National movement took hold of him again in 1932 and landed him in jail for over three years. Later on he continued his Ayurvedic studies and got Ayurveda parangata-degree in 1937. In 1942 he was again in the Quit-India movement and served another period of prison sentence till 1946. After release he was appointed as professor at Tilak Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya and later its principal. He earned a name as an efficient teacher and a very successful Ayurvedic physician. In 1956 he was appointed as professor cum principal of the Post-graduate training centre in Ayurveda, Jamnagar which post he filled with great distinction till 1961. After his retirement he was appointed as Chairman, Faculty of Ayurveda, Maharashtra until his demise in 1965.

An Ayurvedist to the core, he fought all through for placing Ayurveda foremost. A professor with original ideas on Ayurvedic tenets he never faltered in efficient Ayurvedic therapy even intractable cases

He was a source of guidance to persons who were engaged in study, research or practice of Ayurveda. He spared some time to put his scholarship and experiance in writing and published a book on *Doshadi Vigyan* in Marathi and *Chikitsa tatwa pradeepa* in sanskrit. Ayurveda lost a luminary and India a great patriot in his demise.

Ram Raksha Pathak was born in 1905 in Bihar. By the time he completed his secondary education, Civil Disobediance Movement was going on in the country and Pathak wholeheartedly jumped into politics and even served a prison sentence. After his release in 1923 he joined the Ayurveda Ratnakara Vidyashala established by Brij Behari Chaturvedi for the study of Sanskrit and Ayurveda. In 1926, he became a student of the Govt. Ayurvedic College, Patna and passed G.A.M.s. in first class. Mean-while, he continued his sanskrit study and obtained the Sahitya-charya, the highest degree in Sanskrit.

Joining service in 1930, Pathak served for eight years as Inspector of Ayurveda Dispensaries, Bihar. In 1942, he resigned the job to participate in the Quit India movement and served his second prison sentence. During this period he came in contact with A. Lakshmipathi and joined him later as his co-editor of the Ayurveda Siksha Series. The first two volumes were mainly completed by him. In 1944, he was appointed as the Principal of the Ayurveda College of the Gurukul Kangri which post he held with distinction for Five years. During this time

he continued writing and published three books, all of which received prizes from the All India Ayurveda Congress. In 1952, Bihar Government appointed him as Principal of the Govt. Ayurveda College, Patna. Two more books were published by him then. In 1949, Government of India made him a member of the committee to establish an Institute in Indegenous Medicine under the chairmanship of C. G. Pandit. When the Institute was set up at Jamnagar he was appointed as its Senior Physician and Asst. Director. He organised the Ayurvedic Unit on strict scientific lines for clinical research. In 1958, he became the Director of that Institute. Much more was in store for his scholarship and ability. In 1962, the under-graduate and Post-graduate College and the Research Institute were clubbed together and Pathak became the first Director of the amalgamated Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research. He continued his writing and teaching and brought forth many books. One of these is an elaborate work on *Kayachikitsa* in five volumes of which two have already been published.

His scholarship in Ayurveda and experience in Research have won for him recognition in and outside India with the result that his services were requisitioned by the Govt. of Ceylon to take up the Directorship of the Bandaranayaka Memorial Ayurvedic Research Institute, wherein he has been organising Post-graduate Training and Research since 1964. His efficiency and scholarship has been held in high esteem in that country also..

V. Narayanaswamy : was born in 1905, at South Arcot district of Madras State. After general education he entered the Government College of Indian Medicine, Madras and obtained H.P.I.M. in 1929. He then joined his *alma mater* as lecturer (1930) and retired as its Vice-principal in 1958. All along this long span of time he continued to be an ardent student of Ayurveda and took up to writing scientific articles on its various topics which he continues to do till to day.

During his spare hours he took up organisational work also. He was the secretary of the L. I. M. Association during its early years and by devoted work he helped its stabilisation and achievement of some of its objectives. He is the President of that association since 1961 which itself speaks for his ability and confidence of the members in him. He was one of the founder members of the Indian medical practitioners co-operative Pharmacy (1944). From 1952 to 1960 he was the Adviser to its Board of Directors and from 1960 till to day he is the President of the Board. He organised a Research section to take up standardisation of Ayurvedic medicines. The encouraging results achieved there prompted Government of India to give it more funds. Thus came to be established the Capt. Sreenivasamurthy Research Institute in 1963 and the choice of its first Director had to be none other than Narayanaswamy, who was the spirit behind. In 1948, the Chopra Committee appointed by Government of India requested his service to draft its report which was appreciated not

only by the Committee but by all Ayurvedists of the country.

Since then he has been called upon to serve as a member on many committees of Ayurveda set up by State and Central Governments as also of private Institutions. The Advisory Committee of the Institute for Ayurvedic studies, Jamnagar, Scientific Advisory Committee, Ministry of Health, Expert Committee on the evolution of yogasanas as a therapeutic measure, Ministry of Education ; are but a few of the committees on which he has served.

The All-India Council of State Boards and Faculties of Indian Medicine elected him twice as the President of its Scientific Sessions, (1964-1965.) The M.M.L. Centre for Rheumatic Studies nominated him twice as the President of the All India Seminar on Rheumatic diseases.

Narayanaswamy, now in his sixties, is actively engaged in various spheres of Ayurveda and is one of those few scholars, who have brought out its great scientific worth in modern times.

Y. Suryanarayana Rao : was born in 1906 in Guntur District of Andhra. After his secondary education he plunged into Independence movement. Later on he joined the School of Indian Medicine, Madras and obtained the L.I.M diploma in 1931. After a few years of Govt. service he set up private practice, but most of his time was devoted to social and political activities. He felt the need for an association of institutionally qualified Ayurvedists. Along with many of his friends he founded the L. I. M. Association of Madras and

Patiala. After his early education in Sanskrit he joined the Govt. Ayurvedic College, Patiala and obtained the degree of Ayurvedacharya. He started his career in 1928 as Professor at Dayananda Ayurveda College, Lahore and later moved on to Jhansi as the Vice-Chancellor of Ayurvedic University there. He laid the foundation for the efficient functioning of that institution and earned name and fame as an able organiser and scholar in Ayurveda. Amidst all these activities he found time to write the book *System of Ayurveda* in English for the benefit of modern thinkers on Ayurveda. His second work is a commentary of Ashtanga Hridaya, which he has named *Shivadeepika*. He was also the editor of the Ayurveda Sammelan Patrika, for some time

He has served many expert committees set up by Central and State Govts. on Ayurveda as member and chairman. His clinical acumen is of a high standard as to have members of royal families, foreigners and a good many cases found incurable by experts of modern medicine—as the bulk of his clientele.

The All India Ayurveda Congress elected him as its president for more than 6 times and his expert advice on Ayurveda is sought by Governments and organisations all over India and abroad. In 1960 the Govt. of Ceylon requested his services as Colombo Plan Adviser to set up the Bandaranaike memorial Ayurvedic Research Institute-Asian Health Organisation. His experience and hard work has made that Institution a pioneer Research Institute in the entire

east. Recently, he toured the U.S.A. and spread the knowledge of Ayurveda among the people of that country, through lectures and T. V. appearances, bringing great credit not only to himself and but also to the heritage of ancient India.

Now in his sixties, Panditji is settled as a consulting physician at Bombay having established branches at many parts of that great city. He is presently Adviser to the Planning Commission of India on Ayurveda, member of the Advisory committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Honorary Physician to the President of India and a member of the parliament. He is held in high esteem and respect by all, for his scholarship and abilities, thus being one of the bright luminaries of Indian medicine in modern India.

C. Dwarakanath : was born in 1906, in Tanjore District of Madras State. After his early education, he joined the School of Indian Medicine, Madras and obtained the L. I. M. diploma. The personality of the then Principal, Capt. G. Srinivasamurthy, infused in him the spirit of scientific enquiry into the doctrines of Ayurveda. After a brief spell of service as lecturer at the same institution he secured the Alexander Von Humboldt Research scholarship—a German foundation—and went to Hamburg to conduct original research on ‘Gold therapy in tuberculosis’ and obtained the Z.T. diploma from the university there.

After returning home, he set up private practice and devoted his spare time to organise the L. I. M.

Association. In 1943, he was appointed as the first Research Officer at Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore and in 1947 he was appointed by the Govt. of India as the Secretary to the Chopra Committee. This gave him an opportunity to come in contact with innumerable scholars, organisers and eminent personalities in the field of Indian Medicine. He got acquainted with the various problems which faced these systems in their way to progress. The excellent report of the Chopra committee testifies to his penmanship and also to his insight into the subject.

In 1949, he was transferred to Mysore as the Principal of the Govt. College of Indian Medicine. He reorganised the curricula of studies and made arrangements for better practical training for the students of the college, at various hospitals of modern medicine so that they could be able to face any eventuality in their professional career. These improvements attracted more number of students and he got for the college more and more facilities for better education of the students both in the theoretical and practical aspects.

He set an example to the other staff members by working hard in and out of class hours and his erudite lectures, have given the Ayurvedic profession the three volumes on *Fundamental Principles of Ayurveda*. He collected around him not only as good number of Ayurvedists, but also other scientists and scholars in the city who worked for the development of Ayurveda.

After a continuous service of seven years as the Principal at Mysore he resigned the post and went to Jamnagar to take up professorship in Kayachikitsa at the Post-Graduate Institute of Ayurveda established by the Govt. of India. His lectures at the Institute was published as his fourth book '*Introduction to Kayachikitsa*'. All his books present the ancient doctrines of Ayurveda in terms of modern science which could be easily grasped by the modern medical scientists and research workers

Considering his scholarship and experience, Central Govt. appointed him as its adviser on Indigenous systems of medicine in 1959. Uniformity in Ayurvedic education, standardisation of medicines, conduct of research, improvement of conditions of practitioners of Indian Medicine and other problems were effectively tackled by him. His services were continued for more than four even after the age of retirement. During his tenure of office more than twenty Research units have been set up in some major Ayurvedic and modern medical colleges, throughout the country. He has been responsible for allotment of a sizeable grant for development of Ayurveda during the iii and iv five year plans. In 1965, the Govt. of U.S.S.R. requested his guidance to set up an Indian Medicine wing in one of the Medical Research Centres in that country. Accordingly he went to Russia as an Ayurvedic expert. His lectures delivered there won great appreciation by scientists of that country.

In 1967 after his retirement from the post of Adviser, Govt. of India did not want to leave him

free but appointed him as Special officer, Indegenous Research under the Indian Council of Medical Research in which post he is actively working despite his advancing age.

A tireless worker, he has spent his little leisure to write books and of late (1968) has brought out his fifth book—*Digestion and metabolism in Ayurveda*. This book ably presents the ancient Indian view on the subject in perfect correlation with modern findings.

Vishwanath Dwivedi : born in 1907, he obtained a degree in Ayurveda (Ayurveda Shastracharya) and also one in Arts from the Banaras Hindu University. By his hard work and zeal in the study of Ayurveda he won the appreciation of Madan Mohan Malaviyaji who got him appointed as the Principal of the newly established Lalitahari Ayurveda College at Pilibhit. The institution rapidly made good progress under his stewardship and gained for him respect and recognition. He devoted all his spare time to the study of Ayurveda and especially Dravyavigyana. He has contributed many scientific articles to various periodicals. A prolific writer in Hindi, he has written more than eight books, of which his commentary on Bhavaprakash Nighantu is considered the best. He has cleared much ambiguity in the identification of drugs, and his proficiency in the subject has made him one of the very few authorities on the subject.

In 1926, he joined the Post Graduate Centre in Ayurveda at Jamnagar as professor of Drayaguna and from 1965 he was the Director of the Institute

for Ayurvedic studies—an amalgamated Post-Graduate cum-Research centre

Anantha Tripathi Sharma; hailing from Orissa, he obtained the degree, Ayurveda Shiromoni and proficiency in oriental sciences through the University of Madras, in 1924 and M.A., degree from the Nagpur University in 1941.

He started his professional carrer by opening the Baishajyamandir Pharmacy at Patna and made name as a good physician. He has translated both Charaka and Sushruta samhitas in oriya language and has to his credit some more original books as well.

A patriot to the core, he has served the people of his State through various social and political fields and has succeded in getting elected to the Parliament, as an independent member. In Loksabha, he has introduced a bill recently which aims for a better status to Ayurveda.

Ashutosh Majumdar: was born in 1916 at Kashi, obtained Vidwat degree from the Hindu college, Delhi and Ayurvedacharya from Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College Delhi in 1936. He was awarded the membership of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1937 for his thesis on Ayurveda. He worked as lecturer at Tibbi college till 1958 and later as Principal till 1960. He devoted all his time for the betterment of Ayurveda and organised various forums. He became the chief editor of All India Ayurveda Maha-

sammelana Patrika in 1949. His erudite articles through many journals got him the Fellowship of Academie of Bologna, Italy in 1950. In 1951 he became the Registrar of the Board of Ayurvedic and unani systems, Delhi. In 1956, Govt. of India nominated him as a member of the Ayurvedic panel of the Planning Commission. With the establishment of the Council of State Boards and Faculties of Indian Medicine in 1957, he was elected as its General Secretary. He has been the soul of that body since then and has been conducting annual conferences in different parts of India. He was elected as its President in 1965. He began publication of a Bulletin of this organisation in 1962. His guidance has been requisitioned by various State Governments and private organisations since 1957. He has given shape to Ayurvedic research units of many Universities, and private Boards. Considering his immense experience and knowledge, the authorities of the M. M. L. centre for Rheumatic diseases, New Delhi, appointed him as its Hon. Director in 1964, in which capacity he is rendering yeomen service to Ayurveda.

Priyavrata Sharma : was born in 1920 in Bihar in a family of reputed vaidyas. His father Ramavatar Mishra an eminent Ayurvedist was the founder of Bihar Provincial Vaidya Samaj and Bihar Ayurvedopakarini Mahasabha. Priyavrata Sharma took his A. M. S. degree in Ayurveda from Banaras Hindu University in 1940. Then he took his M. A. in Sanskrit and Hindi from the same University. After a

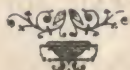
short spell of practice he started his academic career in 1946 as Professor and Vice-Principal of the Ayurvedic College, Begusarai (Bihar). In 1953 he shifted on to Ayurvedic College, Banaras Hindu University as head of the Dept. of Dravyaguna Vigyana and in 1956 he was transferred to Govt. Ayurvedic College Patna as Principal. In 1960 became the Deputy Director of Indian Medicine in Bihar. When the Post-Graduate Institute of Indian medicine was established in Banaras Hindu University in 1963 he was appointed as the professor of Dravyaguna Vigyana-cum Director of the Institute.

His scholarship in Ayurveda especially in Dravyaguna Vigyana is of a very high order. He has been a teacher most of his life and has clearly understood the problems of teaching Ayurveda. With that experience he has written books best suited to serve as subject wise text books on *Dravyavignana* and *shareera Vigy na*. In additon he has published many academic articles.

As Director of the Institute his organising ability and research potentiality is a source inspiration for the talented research workers and students of that Institute.

Atrideva: hails from Saharanpur district, of Uttar pradesh. An alumnus of Gurukul Kangri Ayurveda College, he came in contact with Gopal Kumarji Thakkar, proprietor of Sindh Ayurveda pharmacy. Later he joined his alma mater as a teacher and next at Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Jamnagar. At present he

is the Superintendent of Ayurveda pharmacy of Banaras Hindu University. A voluminous writer, he has to his credit more than thirty books in Hindi dealing with all branches of Ayurveda. Notable among them are Hindi translations of Charaka, Sushruta, Vagbhata, Chakradatta, Pradyakshasha-reera and *Ayurveda ka Brihat Itihasa*.



CHRONOLOGY

Mythology :

Brahma
 Vishnu
 Shiva
 Daksha
 Aswinis
 Indra
 Bhaskara
 Agni
 Varuna
 Marut
 Soma
 Dhanwantari
 Brihaspati
 Shukracharya
 Nimi
 Janaka
 Sushena
 Ravana

Vyasa
 Markandeya
 Sanatkumara
 Shounaka
 Kanada
 Kankayana
 Atri
 Dattatreya

8th Century B.C.

Punarvasu Atreya
 Divodasa

8th-7th Century B.C.

Agnivesha
 Bhela
 Jatukarna
 Parashara
 Harita
 Kaharapani

Before 8th Century B.C.

Bharadhwaja
 Vasishta
 Agastya
 Garga
 Narada
 Chyavana

7th-6th Century B.C.

Bishruta
 Kashyapa I
 Vriddha Jeevaka
 Vyadi
 Bhikshu Atreya

Jeevaka	7th Century A.D.
Buddha	Nagarjuna II (Siddha)
Kashyapa II	poojyapada (600 A.D.)
	Nagarjuna III
3rd-2nd Century B.C.	(Bhadanta)
Charaka	
Patanjali I	8th Century A.D.
Patanjali II	Madhavakara
	Ugraditya
2nd Century A.D.	Govinda Bhikshu
Nagarjuna I (Bhikshu)	(Bhagavatpada)
3rd Century A.D.	9th Century A.D.
Vagbhata I	Jejjata
Kapilabala	Indu
	Kartika Kunda
4th Century A.D.	
Simhagupta	10th Century A.D.
Vagbhata II	Vrinda
Dridhabala	Gayadasa
Bower Mss. (350-375 A.D.)	
Shalihotra	11th Century A.D.
Palakapya	Tisata
	Dalhana
4th-5th Century A.D.	Naradatta
Patanjali III	Chakrapanidatta.
Bhattara harichandra	
	12th Century A.D.
6th Century A.D.,	Arunadatta
Amarasimha	Someshwara
(525-583 A.D.)	Ishanadeva

Somadeva *15th Century A.D.*
(1126-1138 A.D.) Shivadasa sena (1448 A.D.)

Ishwarasena

Shodhala Bhavamishra

Rasarnava Anandarayamakhi

Dhanwantari Nighantu Ayurveda Sootra

Yoganandanatha

13th Century A.D.

Vijayarakshita

16th Century A.D.

Srikanthadatta

Moreswara Bhatta

Yashodhara Bhatta

(1547 A.D.)

Keshava (1240 A.D.)

Kshemaraja (1548 A.D.)

Bopadava (1262 A.D.)

Todaramalla

Hemadri (1271 A.D.)

(1589 A.D.)

Vangasena

Indrakanta-

Vallabhacharya

14th Century A.D.

Nayanasekhara

Sayana

Bindu madhava

Vachaspati

Udayaditya Bhatta

17th Century A.D.

Bhatta narahari

Mitra mishra (1602 A.D.)

Vishnudeva

Lolambaraja (1633 A.D.)

Sharangadhara

Bhaskara Bhatta

(1363 A.D.)

(1679 A.D.)

Narahari

Raghunatha (1699 A.D.)

Veerasimha (1383 A.D.)

Basavaraja

18th Century A.D.

Siddha Nityanatha

Madhava Upadhyaya
(1700 A.D.)

Dundukanatha

Gopalakrishna

Rajavallabha
(1760 A.D.)

Bhattacharya

Govindacharya

19th-20th Century A.D.

Govinda dasa	Gananath sen (b. 1877)
Gangaprasada sen	Lakshmipathi A.
Gangadhara Roy	(1880-1959)
Haranachandra.	Yadavaji Trivikramji
chakravarti (1935 d.)	(1881-1956)
Umeshachandra gupta	Gangadharashastry
Zandu Vittalji Bhat	Gune (b. 1882)
(b.1831)	Basu B. D.
Prafulla Chandra Ray	Nadakarni K. M.
Trikkovil Uzutra	Ramanath chopra, Col.
warrier (1855-1936)	Bhattacharya N. L.
Nagindas Chaganlal	(1883 1961)
Shah (b. 1860)	Anantacharya Adya
Kerala varma	(b. 1883)
(b. 1864-1944)	Doreswamy Iyengar M.
Bhagawat simha	(b. 1883)
(b. 1865)	Lakshminarasimha
Girindranath	shastry (b. 1884)
Mukhyopadhyaya	Bhudeva Mukherji
Shankardaji Shastry	(b. 1885)
Pade (b. 1867-1960)	Shaligramji shastry
Warrier P. S.	(1885-1940)
(1869-1943)	Pandit B.V. (b. 1837)
Jogeschandra ghosh	Hariprapannaji (b.1887?)
Yogendranath sen	Srinivasamurthy, G.
(1871-1918)	Capt. (1887-1962)
Gopalacharlu D.(b.1872)	Hemaraja sharma
Jeevaram Kalidas	(b. 1889?)
Shastry (b. 1872)	Pranajivan Manikchand
Lakshmiramji swami	Mehta (b. 1889)
(1873-1939)	Satyanarayanashastry
	(b. 1889)

Bhaskara Govinda	Shiva sharma (b. 1906)
Ghanekar	Dwarakanath C.
Pandit Taranath	(b. 1906)
(b. 1891)	Suryanarayana Rao Y.
Pratapa simha (b. 1892)	(b. 1906)
Harisharanananda	Viswanath Dwivedi
Ranjit simha	(b. 1907)
Daljit simha	Ananta tripathi sharma
Ramdayalu Joshi	Kashikar C. G.
(b. 1897-1964)	(b. 1910)
Gokhale B. V.	Ashutosh Majumdar.
(1903-1965)	(b. 1916)
Narayanaswamy V.	Priyavrata sharma
(b. 1905)	(b. 1920)
RamaRaksha Pathak	Atrideva
(b. 1905)	

—Bibliography—

1. **History of Indian Medicine-3 vols.**
—G. N. Mukhyopadhyaya.
2. **Surgical Instruments of ancient Hindus-2 vols.**
—G. N. Mukhyopadhyaya.
3. **Studies in the Medicine of Ancient India-**
—A. F. R. Hoernle
4. **Indian Medicine-(Julius Jolly).,**
—Translated by C. G. Kashikar.
5. **History of Aryan Medical Science-**
—Bhagawat Shimbaji
6. **History of Indian Pharmacy**
—G. P. Srivastava.
7. **History of Indian Philosophy-2 vols.**
—S. N. Dasgupta.
8. **History of Dharmashastra**
—P. V. Kane.
9. **History of Hindu Chemistry-3 vols.**
—P. C. Ray.
10. **Historical Background of Ayurveda-**
—A. Lakshminpathi,
11. **Hindu Medicine—Zimmer**

12. History of South India-
—K. A. Nilakanta Shastry
13. History & Culture of the Indian People, 1-5 vols.
—Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.
14. Education in Ancient India
—A. S. Altekar.
15. Ancient Indian Medicine
—P. Kutumbaiah.
16. Charakasamhita-vol I. English-
—Gulab Kunverba Ayurveda Society, Jamnagar.
17. All India Ayurveda Directory-(1937, 1938,
1943-45, Vaidya Sarathy, Kottayam-N.S. Moos.
18. Kashyapa Samhita (Sanskrit Introduction)
—Hemaraja Sharma.
19. Rasayoga Sagara (Sanskrit Introduction)-
—Hariprapannaji.
20. Rajata Jayanthi Grantha of Akhila Bharata
Ayurveda Mahasammelana (Hindi) vol II.
—Ed. Pratap Simha.
21. Ayurveda-ka-Brihat Itihasa (Hindi)-
—Atrideva Vidyalankara.

INDEX*

A

Abhidana choodamani 74

Abhilashitārtha

chintamani 74

Adyayana 32

Adhamalla 74

Adhunika chikitsa 123

Adhunika shareera

Vigyana 123

Agada tantra 101 ff

Agasthya 19

Agni 8

Agnivesha 23

Agnivesha tantra 24

Agneya Ayurved

Vyakhya 84 ff

Ajcernamrita

manjari 12, 28

Alambayana 32

Allopathic materia

medica 123

Amarasimha 56

Amarakosha 56

Anandaraya mahā 80

Anangaranga 95 ff

Anjana nidana 25

Ananthacharya Adya 101

Ananthatripathisharma 129

Arkaprakasha 13

Arogyamanjari 44 ff

Arogyasutra 84 ff

Astanga Sangraha 55

Astanga Hridaya 55

Astanga shareeram 88

Ashuthosha majumdar 129

Aswini Kumaras 6

Aswini Samhita 7

Atanka darpana

Vyakhya 71

Atri 21

Atri samhita 21, 34

Atreya samhita 23

Atri deva 131

Ayurgrantha 6

Ayurveda 6

Ayurved-ka-Brihad

Itihas 132

Ayurveda deepika

Vyakhya 63, 74

Ayurveda

Prakasha 83, 95 ff

Ayurveda Rasayana

Vyakhya 68

* Italics indicate names of persons.

Ayurveda sootra 80
 Ayurveda sangraha 84 ff
 Ayurveda shiksha
 series 97
 Ayurveda Vigyana 123
 Ayurvedeeya chikitsa
 paddhati 108
 Ayurvedeeya Khanija
 Vigyana 113
 Ayurvedeeya Padartha
 Vigyana 103
 Ayurvedeeya
 Viswakosha 117

B

Basavaraja 75
Basavarajeeyam 75
Basu B. D. 103
Bhanumathi Vyakhya 63
Bhadra 36
Bhadanta Nagorjuna 45
Bhagavatsimha 85
Bhaishjyaratnavali 83
Bhaishajya rasayana 84 ff
Bharata Bhaishaya
 ratnakara 114
Bharadwaja 18
Bharadwajeeyam 19
Bhaskara 8
Bhaskarodaya 84 ff
Bhaskara samhita 8
Bhaskarabhatta 82

Bhasma Vigyana 90 ff
Bhattacharya N. L. 100
Bhattaraharichandra 56
Bhattanarahari 72
Bhavamishra 78
Bhavaprakasha 78
Bhela 25
Bhela samhita 25
Bheshajakalpa 19
Bhikshu Atreya 34
Bhudevamukherji 114
Bindu 82
Bopadeva 67

Bopadevashataka 67
Bower Manuscripts 49
Brahma 2
Brahmasamhita 4
Brihaspathi 12
Buddha 33

C

Chakrapanidatta 62
Chakshusyena 32
Chamatkara
 chinthamani 81
Charaka 36
Charka samhita 39, 95 ff
Charaka Nyasa
 vyakhya 56
Charakopaskara
 vyakhya 98
Chaturvarga chinta-
 mani 68

Chikitsa darsana 12, 28
 Chikitsa Kalika 61
 Chikitsa Koumudi 12, 28
 Chikitsa manjari 82
 Chikitsa sara 28
 Chikitsa sara-
 sangraha 12, 63, 71, 79
 Chikitsasara tantra 7
 Chikitsa tatwa
 pradeepa 119

Chyavana 20

D

Daksha

Dakshana 61

Daljisimha 117

Dattatreya 21

Devadatta 77

Deepika vyakhya 74

Dhanwantari 10

Dhanwatari

 Nighantu 70, 12, 28

Dharakalpa 95 ff

Dhatukalpa 12, 28

Dhatulakshana 20

Dhaturatnamala 7, 77

Digestion and meta-

 bolism in Ayurveda 128

Divodasa 27

Doreswamy Iyengar M. 110

Doshadivigyana 119

Dravyaguna sangraha 64

Dravyavali sangraha 70

Dravyaguna

Vigyana 95 ff 131

Dridhabala 48

Dunduka natha 76

Dwarakanath C 125

Dwaidha nirnaya 19

F

*Fundamental principles
 of Ayurveda* 126

G

Gadanigraha-69.95 ff

Gananatha sen 98

Gangadhara Roy 84

Gangadharashastry

Gune 91

Gangoprasada sen 84

Garga 20

Gargasamhita 20

Gayadasa 61

Ghanekar B. G 117

Girindranatha

mukhyopadhyaya 92

Gokhale B. V. 118

Gopalucharlu D. 90

Gopalakrishna

Bhattacharya 76

Gopurarakshita 28
Govinda Bhagavat
 (*Bhikshu*) 69

Govindacharya 77
Govinda dasa 83
Gudarthā Deepika
vyakhya 67, 74

Gunaratnamala 79
Gunasangraha 69
Gutikadhikara 28

H

Hand book of tropical
therapeutics 106

Haranachandra 85

Harita 26

Haritasamhita 26

Hariprapannaji 113

Harisharanananda 90

Hastyayurveda 48

Hemadri 68

Hemaraja sharma 113

History of Hindu
chemistry 93

History of Indian
Medicine 93

I

Indigenous drugs of
India 105

Indian Medicine 102

Indian medicinal
plants 103

Indian Materia
medica 107

Indian plants and
drugs 107

Indra 7

Indrakantha Vallabha
charya 82

Indu 60

Introduction to
Kayachikitsa 127

Ishanadeva 69

Ishwarasena 69

J

Jalpakaalpataru
vyakhya 85

Janakatantra 14

Jatukarna 26

Jatukarnasamhita 26

Jayadeva 79

Jejjata 89

Jivadana 20

Jivanandanam 80

Jivaka 34

Jivaram Kalidas shastri 88

Jogeshchandra ghosh 91

Julius Jolly 102

Jnanabhaskara 8

K

- Kailasa Karaka 6
 Kakshaputatatantra 46
 Kamatantra 6
Kanaāa 21
 Kanadasamhita 21
 Kandarpa
 choodamani 95 ff
Kankayana 21
Karalabhatta 32
Karavirya 28
 Karmakshetra 95 ff
Kartika kunda 60
 Kalyana Karaka 57, 52
Kapilabala 48
Kashikar C.G. 102
Kashirama 74
Kashyapa I. 30
Kashyapa II 36
 Kashyapa samhita
 30, 25 ff 114
 Kayachikitsa 120
 Kayakalpa 89 ff
Keralavarma 89
Keshava 66
Kharanada 32
 Klomayathatathya 113
Ksharapani 27
 Ksharapani samhita 27
Kshemaraja 79
 Kshemakutoohala
 79, 95 ff

Kumaratantra 12

Kupipakwa

Rasayana 90 ff

Kusumavali Vyakhya 71

L

Lakshanamritam 89

*Lakshminarasimha**shastry* 104*Lakshmipathi A* 96*Lakshmiramji Swami* 92

Lohasarvasva 95 ff

Lohashastra 41, 44 ff

Lolambaraja 81

M

Madhava 77*Madhavakara* 57

Madhavanidana 57, 95 ff

Madhava Upadhyaya 83

Madhukosha

Vyakhya 70, 71

Mahadeva 83

Mahavagga 34

Manasollasa 65

Manirama sharma 76

Manushyalaya

chandrika 66

Markandeya 20

Marut 9

Medicine in

Atharvaveda 93

Mehta P.M. 114

Mitramishra 82
Mrutyunjayasamhita
 84 ff
Muktavali 64

N

Nadakarni K. M. 107
Nadinidana 7
Nadi Pariksha 13, 25, 84 ff
Nadi prakasha 20
Naditatanidhi 21
Nagarjuna I. 42
Nagarjuna II. 45
Nagarjuna III. 45
Nagindaschaganlalshah 114
Nagendranathsen 86
Narada 20
Narada samhita 20
Naradatta 62
Narahari 74
Narayaneeyam 89
Naroyanaswami V. 121
Narendranathamitra 83
Navaneetaka 50
Nayanashekara 82
Nibandha sangraha
 Vyakhya 61
Vilakantha Basavaraja 75
Nischalakara 64
Nimi 13
Nirantarapada
 Vyakhya 60

Nithyanatha (Siddha) 76
Nyayachandrika
 Vyakhya 61

O

Oupadhenava 27
Ourbhra 28
Oushadhiguna dharma-
 shastra 91
Oushadhisangraha 95 ff

P

Palakapya 47
Palakapya samhita 48
Panchasayaka 95 ff
Pandit B. V. 111
Parashara 26
Parashara samhita 26
Parvataka 36
Paribhashaka 84 ff
Patanjali I 41
Patanjali II 41
Patanjali III 41
Poojyapada 56
Prafullachandra Ray 93
Prasootitantra 101 ff
Pratapasimha 112
Pratyaksha shareeram
 101, 95 ff
Prayoga chandrodaya
 84 ff
Priyavata sharma 130

Punarvasu Atreya 21
Pushkalavata 28

R

Raghunatha Pandita 82
Raja Nighantu 74, 95 ff
Rajavallabha 83
Rajavallabha Nighantu 83
Rajavallabheeya
Dravyagunavritti 84 ff
Rajyabhisheka Paddhati
 89 ff
Ramadayalu Joshi 101
Ramaraksha Pathak 119
Ramanath Chopra, Col. 105
Ranjitsimha 117
Rasa hridayatantra 69
Rasajalanidhi 114
Rasakalpa 77
Rasakakshaputam 45
Rasa Kamadhenu 95 ff
Rasa Koumudi 77
Rasanakshatramalika 77
Rasa Paddhati 82, 95 ff
Rasa Pradeepa 77
Rasaprakasha sudhakara
 66, 89 ff, 95 ff
Rasarnava 70
Rasarajalakshmi 72
Rasaratna samuchaya 55
Rasaratnakara 44, 76
Rasasara 77, 95 ff

Rasasanketa kalika 95 ff
Rasavaisheshikasutra 45, 46
Rasayana khanda 95 ff
Rasayoga sagara
 113, 95 ff, 108

Rasendra chintamani
 44 ff, 76

Rasendra choodamani 66
Rasendra kalpadruma 77
Rasendramangala 44 ff
Rasendrasara sangraha 76
Ratnaprabha Vyakhya 64
Ravana 12

Roganidana 12
Rudanti kalpa 19
Ruddhikhanda-Vadi
 khanda 89 ff

Rudrabhatta 74
Rudrayamala tantra 6
Rugvinishchaya 57

S

Samanya vyadhulu 123
Samjna panchaka
 Vimarsha 100

Sanathumara 20
Sanatkumara samhita 20
Sannipata kalika 12, 28
Sarvangasundara
 Vyakhya 66

Satyanaarayana Shastry 110
Sayana 73

Science and art of Indian
medicine 110

Shaligrama shastry 107

Shaligrama Nighantu 108

Shalihotra 47

Shalihotra samhita 47

Shankardaji shastri Pade 87

Sharangadhara 73

Sharangadhara samhita
73

Shareera Padmini 82

Shareera Vigyana 131

Shashilekha Vyakhya 60

Shiva 5

Shivadasa sena 77, 64

Shivadeepika Vyakhya
124

Shivasharma, Pandit 123

Shiva siddhanta 6

Shodhala 69

Short History of Aryan
Medical Science 86

Shounaka 20

Shounaka tantra 21

Siddha chamunda 45

Siddha Bhaishajya
manimala 92

Siddhamantra 67, 95 ff

Siddhamantra prakasha
67

Siddhanityanatha 76

Siddhanta Nidana 100

Siddhayoga sangraha
60, 95 ff

Siddhanta saravali 42

Simhagupta 50

Soma 9

Somadeva 66

Someshwara 64

Sooktimuktavali 71

Soushruta Panjika 61

Srikantadatta 71

Srinivasamurthy G. Capt.
108

Surgical Instruments of
ancient Hindus 93

Suryanarayana Rao Y. 122

Sushena 13

Sushena Vaidyaka 13

Sushruta 28

Sushruta samhita 29, 95 ff

System of Ayurveda 124

T

Takrakalpa 26

Taranatha, Pandit 112

Tatwabodha Vyakhya 77

Tatwa Chandrika
Vyakhya 77

Tatwa Pradeepika
Vyakhya 77

Teesata 61

Todaramalla 81

Todarananda 81

Tridhatuvada in Vedas
108

Trikkovil Uzutra Warriar
89

Trishati 95 ff

U

Udayaditya Bhatta 72

Uddisha tantra 13

Ugraditya 58

Umeshachandra Gupta 86

V

Vachasputi 71

Vagbhata I 51

Vagbhata II 51

Vagbhata III 55

Vagbhata khandana
mandana 72

Vaidya Bhaskarodaya
12, 28

Vaidya chintamani 12, 28

Vaidya Jeevana 81

Vaidya prakasha 12, 28

Vaidyaka Panjika 69

Vaidyamrita 82

Vaidyamanorama 95 ff

Vaidyaraja Tantra 6

Vaidyakashatasloki 67

Vaidyaka sandeha
Bhanjini 14

Vaidyakashabdasindhu 86

Vaidyavatamsa 81

Vaidya vilasa 82

Vaidya Vidyarthi 123

Vaidya yogaratnavali 123

Vaitarana 27

Vangusena 71

Varuna 9

Vasishta 19

Vasishta samhita 19

Vataghnatwadi nirnaya
95 ff

Vataskandha 42

Vijayarakshita 70

Viramitrodaya 82

Virasimha 74

Virasimhavaloka 75

Vishachikitsa 89

Viswanatha Dwivedi 128

Vishnu 5

Vishnudeva 72

Vridha Jeevaka 31

Vridha Jeevakeeya

tantra 30, 31, 114

Vrinda 60

Vyadi 32

Vyadhi nigraha Prasha-

stoushadi sangraha 89 ff

Vyagradaridra

shubhakara 64

Vyasa 20

W

Warrier P. S. 86*Warrier T. V.* 89

Y

*Yadavaji Trivikramji**Acharya* 94*Yashodhara* 66*Yoga chintamani* 12, 28*Yoganandanatha* 80*Yogaratanakara* 82*Yogasara* 44 ff*Yogatarangini* 89 ff*Yogendranathasen* 94

Z

Zandu Vittalji Bhat 86